

CONFIDENTIAL.]

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## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th June 1885.

## CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
Necessity for Government taking Indians into its con-		Imprisonment for debt	825
fidence at this time of danger	815	The famine and the Government...	ib.
Russia and England	ib.	The liberality of the Maharajah of Durbhunga	826
England and Russia	ib.	An incident in Rajmehal	ib.
The Panjdeh affair	ib.	Scarcity of water	ib.
Sir Peter Lumsden	ib.	Tigers at Jagati	827
The change of Ministry	ib.	Famine in Bengal	ib.
Prospects of war	816	The volunteering movement	ib.
Lord Dufferin	ib.	The cause of complaint	ib.
Afghanistan	ib.	The Chaki-Talapatra case	ib.
Russia	ib.	The want of a booking clerk at Khoorda	828
The weakness of England	ib.	The cattle pounds	ib.
The change of Ministry	ib.	Famine in Burdwan...	ib.
The change of Ministry	ib.	The volunteering movement	ib.
Change of Ministry	817	Respectable natives as commissioned officers in the army	ib.
Dependence upon Indians, the only means of defending	ib.	Respectable natives as commissioned officers in the army	829
India	818	An Indian party in Parliament	ib.
Effect of distrust on the loyalty of Indians...	ib.	Incendiarism in Joynagore, and the transfer of local	ib.
England's and Russia's treatment of subject races	ib.	police officers	ib.
compared	ib.	India and the next general election	ib.
The change of Ministry	ib.	The Conservative Ministers	830
England and Russia	ib.	Government and railways	ib.
Government and Bhootan, Manipore and Burmah	ib.	The new Ministry and Lord Ripon's measures	ib.
Payment to the Ameer	819	Coolie emigration to Assam	ib.
Lord Randolph Churchill	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the enrolment of natives as volun-	ib.
Russian civilization in Central Assia	ib.	teers	ib.
The death of Kumudesvara of Assam	ib.	Act XIII of 1859	ib.
The Entrance Examination	820	Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India	831
Famine in Bengal	ib.	Appointment of an officiating Chairman of the Calcutta	ib.
The volunteering movement	ib.	Municipality	ib.
The Burdwan water-works	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor's reproof of Mr. Baker	ib.
The Tarakesvara-Selimabad Railway	ib.	Thefts and robberies in Belgharia, Panihati and other	ib.
Scarcity of food and water at Khano	ib.	places	ib.
Natives as volunteers	ib.	Difference in trial of native and European offenders	ib.
Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal Railway	821	The Jhikargacha meeting	832
India and change of Ministry	ib.	British rule and decrease of the strength of natives	ib.
Deaths from starvation in Khargram	822	Two natives wounded by two Englishmen	833
Famine in Beerphoom	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Baker	ib.
Distress in Khargram and the correspondent of the	ib.	The Culna Post-office	ib.
Bangabasi	ib.	Poverty of India	ib.
The Entrance Examination	ib.	Famine relief	ib.
The change of Ministry	ib.	Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill	ib.
The stopping of the publication of an Uriya paper	ib.	Government and the ruin of Indians from the dis-	ib.
The abolition of the import duties	823	appearance of the martial spirit among them	834
The Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Magistrate of	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Beadon	ib.
Bagirhat in Khoorna	ib.	Famine in Khargram	ib.
The Nilphamari Munsifi	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill	ib.
The Chaki-Talapatra case of Berhampore	ib.	The volunteering movement	835
The effects of the Arms Act	ib.	Famine in Khargram	ib.
Obscene publications	ib.	The Diamond Harbour Railway	ib.
Mr. Beadon, the Magistrate of Dinagepore...	ib.	The volunteering movement	ib.
The Magistrate of Kishnagore	824	Railway mismanagement	ib.
The next case	ib.	The Balasore district	836
Retrenchment	ib.	The Hindole Tributary State	ib.
The famine in Bengal	ib.	The necessity for opening a higher class in middle verna-	ib.
The Entrance Examination	ib.	cular girls' schools in Orissa	ib.
The Bangabasi and Government...	ib.	Reduction of expenditure	ib.
Scarcity of water	ib.	Martial aspirations of natives	837

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto ...	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	700	
4	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	22nd June 1885.
6	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	102	19th ditto.
7	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ...	12,000	20th ditto.
8	"Bháratbási" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	20th ditto.
9	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	18th ditto.
10	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	296	16th ditto.
11	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	15th ditto.
12	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca ...	425	21st ditto.
13	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	800	19th ditto.
14	"Grámvartá Prakashiká" ... ..	Comercolly ...	500	20th ditto.
15	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
16	"Mussulman Bandhu" ... ..	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	
17	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ...	437	
18	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
19	"Navavibhakar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	22nd ditto.
20	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	440	14th ditto.
21	"Patáká" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	19th ditto.
22	"Prajá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	900	19th ditto.
23	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore ...	600	19th ditto.
24	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	18th ditto.
25	"Sádháraní" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	21st ditto.
26	"Sahachar" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	17th ditto.
27	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	1,500	22nd ditto.
28	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ...	4,000	20th ditto.
29	"Saraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ...	345	
30	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	
31	"Sulabha Samachár" ... ..	Calcutta ...	3,000	
32	"Surabhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	23rd ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	22nd to 26th June 1885.
34	"Samvád Prabháhar" ... ..	Ditto ...	225	19th to 25th ditto.
35	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	20th to 26th ditto.
36	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	18th to 20th & 23rd to 27th June 1885.
37	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká" ... ..	Ditto ...	520	20th, 23rd and 24th June 1885.
38	"Prabháti" ... ..	Ditto ...	1,000	22nd, 23rd and 25th ditto.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
39	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
40	"Chumparun Hitakari" ... ..	Bettia ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	
42	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,500	18th June 1885.
43	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	8th ditto.
44	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	20th ditto.
45	"Hindi Samachár" ... ..	Bhagulpore ...	700	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	19th June 1885.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	100	
48	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
49	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	340	17th, 20th and 24th June 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
50	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	365	22nd to 25th June 1885.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
51	"Taraka" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
52	"Shiksábandhu" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
53	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	June 1885.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	6th June 1885.
55	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	116	9th ditto.
56	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	205	11th ditto.
57	"Sebaka" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	10th ditto.



## POLITICAL.

**THE *Sár Sudhánidhi***, of the 8th June, says that Government hesitates to accept the services of Indians at this time of difficulties in Central Asia, perhaps owing to the belief that Indians will consider it weak if it does so. But Government is mistaken in thinking so. A Government and the people living under it are closely united together, and they should not be separated. Government should consult with Indians about matters connected with the plan of operations, such as whether Russians should be attacked in Herat, or whether it is better to wait near the Indian frontier. If Government takes Indians into its confidence, they will be encouraged. The writer recommends that Government should fight with Russia only when they invade Quetta.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
June 8th, 1885.

2. **The *Cháru Vártá***, of the 16th June, says that until the English grant the natives of India their just rights, and until Russia understands that the natives alone are strong enough to send her away in case she comes near India, the Russian difficulty will not be over.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 16th, 1885.

3. The same paper says that England always declared that she would make war upon Russia if she came near Merv. But now Russia is at the gates of Herat, and still the English are doing nothing. England is anxious for peace, and Russia, though less powerful than England, is railing at her. Why is it that the English have grown so cowardly? The reason is not far to seek. They cannot bear the hardships of war. The English have grown fond of luxury. They do not trust the natives, though these, from peasants to the princes, are coming forward with offers of help. The English were well known for their statesmanship. But where is their statesmanship now? Russia is outwitting them at every step. Distrusting natives, they are priding themselves upon their friendship with the Afghans.

CHARU VARTA.

4. **The *Sahachar***, of the 17th June, says that Captain Yate acted very foolishly in advising the Afghan troops to cross the river when war had not been declared by England against Russia. The attempt made by him to delude the Russians was in the highest degree ridiculous. The Indian officials have so far forgotten their true position that they think that they can behave in the same manner towards a great European power as towards Holkar. Captain Yate first tried to overreach Russia by cunning, then tried to bully her, but was at last compelled to ask for the protection of Russians.

SAHACHAR,  
June 17th, 1885.

5. **The *Rungpore Dik Prakash***, of the 18th June, says that Russia considers the English to be cowards. Much blood was shed at Pandjeh; but the English did not put forth their power. Had the English not been afraid of Russia, they would not have recalled Sir Peter Lumsden. Though they have shown their far-sightedness by remaining neutral at Panjdeh, it is certain that the Pandjeh affair and the flight of Sir Peter Lumsden have emboldened Russia to a very great extent.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
June 18th, 1885.

6. **The *Arya Darpan***, of the 19th June, says that the Russian difficulty is not yet over. The warlike Conservatives have come to power. If Russia does anything, there will be war. The writer is afraid of the probability of a war. The Conservatives govern India in a very narrow spirit. They passed the Vernacular Press Act. They imposed the Arms Act, and they lowered the standard of age in the Civil Service Examination.

ARYA DARPAN,  
June 19th, 1885.

Necessity for Government taking  
Indians into its confidence at this time  
of danger.

Russia and England.

England and Russia.

The Pandjeh affair.

Sir Peter Lumsden.

The change of Ministry.



BANGABASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

7. The *Bangabási*, of the 20th June, considers war with Russia to be inevitable when Mr. Gladstone, the lover of peace, has resigned, Lord Salisbury has become the Prime Minister, and Lord Randolph Churchill has obtained a place in the Cabinet.

Prospects of war.

BANGABASI.

8. The same paper says that many are afraid that Lord Dufferin will resign the Viceroyalty of India when the Liberals have ceased to be in power. But the writer is not afraid of it. Lord Dufferin, though a Liberal in name, seems to belong to no party, or to both the parties. Lord Beaconsfield, the Conservative Leader, sent him as an Ambassador to Russia for the settlement of some political affairs. But during his residence there the Liberals came to power, and he had not to leave St. Petersburg owing to the change of ministry.

Lord Dufferin.

SANJIVANI,  
June 20th, 1885.

9. The *Sanjivani*, of the 20th June, says that the Parliamentary Blue-Book on the affairs of Central Asia shows that the English are the cause of the difficulties in that quarter. The English advised the Ameer to conquer a portion of Turkomenia and to establish a camp at Pandjeh. It has been conclusively proved that if the flames of war had been kindled, they would have been kindled for the fault of England.

Afghanistan.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
June 20th, 1885.

10. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 20th June, says that Russia's hope for the occupation of India is a vain one.

Russia.

BHARAT BASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

11. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 20th June, says that the nations of Europe are jealous of the power of England, of her vast possessions, and of her vast wealth. Even America is jealous of her. But they will not be able to do anything to injure her. England, however, is only the heart of the British Empire. The limbs of that empire extend all over the world, and these can be seriously injured by the enemies. The writer does not like to speak of the other dependencies of England. But he knows that India is coveted by many. If India slips from the hands of England, many English families will be reduced to utter destitution, England will be a great loser, and India will have no end of troubles. Many Englishmen say that England derives no benefit from her Indian possessions, but the writer thinks that though they say so, they never believe it.

The weakness of England.

BHARAT BASI.

12. The same paper says that the blood-thirsty Conservatives, the worshippers of brute force, have again come to power. Lord Randolph Churchill has become the Secretary of State for India. He is so hostile to Russia that there is very little chance of an amicable settlement with Russia. M. Staal, the Russian Ambassador, has publicly said that if Lord Salisbury becomes the Prime Minister, Russia will not settle the Afghan dispute with England. This is really dangerous. England is not prepared for a war. If she now engage in a war with Russia, the result will be disastrous. Lord Randolph Churchill is a turbulent man, Lord Dufferin will not be able to serve under him. Between the famine and the Russian difficulty the condition of India has become deplorable indeed. The only hope lies in the fact that the Conservatives will not be able to retain power for a long time.

The change of Ministry.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 21st, 1885.

13. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 21st June says that if the warlike Conservative party comes to power there is no improbability of the Soudan war being resumed. The Conservatives are fond of prestige. Disraeli made war upon the Afghans and the Zulus simply for prestige, and for this prestige

The change of Ministry.



it is probable that the Conservatives will rekindle the flames of war in Central Asia.

14. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 22nd June, contains an article on the "Change of Ministry," from which we extract the following observations :—It

Change of Ministry.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1885.

is really strange that the Liberal Ministry which had remained in power even after the fall of Khartoum, the death of General Gordon, the fighting at Panjdeh and the incident of the *Bosphore Egyptien* were at last compelled to lay down office for having made a slight increase in the tax on beer and spirits. The sudden fall of the Gladstone Ministry may be due to some of the following causes :—(1) The English people were for a long time past dissatisfied with Mr. Gladstone, and their dissatisfaction has at length found expression over comparatively a trifling matter. (2) The English people set a higher value upon wealth than upon the honour and prestige of the nation. The late depression of trade and commerce in England had made Mr. Gladstone unpopular and his unpopularity was increased by his increasing the tax on beer and spirits. (3) Mr. Gladstone is fully convinced of the wisdom of his policy towards Russia, while for this policy he has been attacked by his political opponents. In order to make them see the injustice they have done to Mr. Gladstone, he has probably resigned of his own accord. He probably thinks that during the few months that must elapse before the next general election takes place, the English nation will come to perceive that the line of policy followed by the Liberal party was the best that England could follow under the circumstances in which she was placed. Thinking in this manner he perhaps entertains a hope that the result of the general election will be to return the Liberals to power with himself as their Leader. A change of Ministry was not desirable at this critical time. The dispute with Russia is now the chief subject of consideration. If it is true that Russia is seeking to draw England into war, the Conservative Ministry will probably help her to gain that object. In a war with Russia England must secure the friendship of two powers, namely, Afghanistan and Turkey. Both of these are hostile to the Conservatives. The article concludes by expressing a hope that the Conservatives will not reverse the policy of the Liberals, and that at the general election the latter will return to power.

15. The same paper says that if England shows favour to-day to Indians, Russians will not venture to advance further. The writer is surprised that there is no sane and patriotic Englishman to advise Government to adopt that easy means of defending India. The English do not venture to adopt the above policy, owing to the fear lest dependence upon Indians should increase their strength, lest the interests of Englishmen should be injured owing that cause, and lest Indians should gradually become independent. It is the opinion of the writer—nay the opinion of all who can consider about the consequences of different lines of policy in a spirit unbiassed by self-interest—that so long as the English Government does not rely upon Indians, British dominion will not be firmly established in India. If the officials have to sacrifice their self-interests in some measure in order to attach Indians, and if that course leads to an increase of the strength or independence of Indians, England, whatever losses she may suffer, will have done her duties by India. But the writer is of opinion that if England does justice to Indians, they will never try to subvert the English Government. The English may possibly have to suffer some loss if they rely upon Indians ; but it may also become difficult to defend India against Russian invasion without dependence upon Indians. If Russians enter India, the English will be ruined. It is by all means advisable for the English to prevent that ruin at some sacrifice.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.



ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1885.

16. The same paper has doubts about the truth of the statement made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to the effect that the Government of India will not for the present admit Indians into the volunteer corps. Lord Dufferin is such a noble-hearted man, and Government has derived so much benefit this time from the loyalty of Indians, that the editor cannot believe that His Lordship will refuse natives admission into the volunteer corps. But if Lord Dufferin has really done so, not only will Indians be injured by that act, but also the English Government. The day on which Indians will know that Government does no trust them, though they have shown so much loyalty, their reverence for the English Government will disappear.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

17. The same paper says that though Russia commits acts of oppression among its subject races, it trusts them and shows affection for them in proportion to the amount of loyalty shown by them. The result of this is that the longer Russians and the races conquered by them live together, the more attached they become to one another. But the policy pursued by the English Government in the administration of India is the very reverse of this. If Indians show reverence for the English Government, it does not rest satisfied with doubting about their sincerity, but distrusts Indians more. This may be due to one of the following two reasons, namely, either the British Government is not anxious to secure the loyalty of Indians, and wants to keep aloof from them for the attainment of its object, or that it is fully aware that it has done no such service to Indians as can entitle it to their gratitude.

SAMAYA.

18. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd June, says that it is a very fortunate circumstance that Lord Lytton has not become the Secretary of State for India. Lord Randolph Churchill may not do any good, but he will not do any harm. The Conservatives will hold office for a short time only. The Liberals are very likely to come to power at the next general election. But it is a matter of great regret that Mr. Gladstone will not accept office any more. His enemies have vexed and annoyed him unnecessarily. He was serving his country all along at a great sacrifice of his own interests, and England owes her escape from a sanguinary war to his exertions.

SAMAYA.

19. The same paper says that England's mode of governing India is in no way superior to the Russian's mode of governing her dependencies. Two or three natives are allowed to sit in the Legislative Councils in India. But they have no power, inasmuch as they do not represent the people. With the exception of the liberty of the Press and the self-government policy of Lord Ripon, the English and the Russian mode of governing dependencies appears to be the same.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 22nd, 1885.

20. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 22nd June, says that it is rumoured that there has occurred an internal revolution in Bhootan. There has been, it is said, bloodshed also. The writer says that the English Government should reconcile the opposite parties, but should not seize this opportunity to annex Bhootan. Annexation is by no means at present advisable when the English are beset with dangers. A quarrel has broken out between Government and the Manipur State. The English are saying that Manipuris have trespassed into British Burmah, and that the Prime Minister of the Manipur State has paid no heed to the British Resident's remonstrances upon the subject. Many Anglo-Indians are recommending Government to adopt violent measures against that State. The hostility of Englishmen towards independent Burmah is increasing. Englishmen resident in Burmah are spreading all sorts of rumours in the Anglo-Indian newspapers. The Burmah correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the Burmese King will re-occupy



British Burmah as soon as war breaks out between England and Russia. The writer is alarmed at the picking out of holes by the English in the conduct of three independent States on the North-Eastern Frontier of India. Who can be sure that the same policy will not be adopted for the fear of the French on the North-Eastern Frontier of India that has been adopted for the fear of Russia on the North-Western Frontier? The coming of the Conservatives into power has emboldened the Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmese. It is not certain whether Government will act according to their desires. If it does, Indians will be injured.

21. In commenting on the recent order of Government to send Rs. 10,00,000 to the Ameer, the *Prabhāti* of the 25th June, remarks that as long as Russo-phobia will continue, the Indian mints will be entirely at the service of the Ameer.

PRABHATI,  
June 25th, 1885.

22. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill will become the Secretary of State for India. During his stay in India he did well in not mixing with the Anglo-Indians, but at the same time he did not mix with the natives. He mixed only with a few Native Princes. The readers are to judge what experience he has thus gained of India.

PRABHATI

23. The *Dainik*, of the 25th June, says that the Caucasian province is the richest of the countries conquered by Russia. It was a civilized country before the advent of Russians. During the thirty years of Russian rule that power has not been able to do much for the advancement of Georgia. There the conquerors and the conquered do not trust each other. Russia locates ten thousand soldiers in Georgia during the time of peace and doubles the number on the slightest probability of danger. The internal condition of the country also shows that Russia has not been able to do much. The Russian system of Government is based on the principle of inequality. The people of Russia are governed under one set of laws, and the people of the conquered countries by another. Just as in India a European can kill a native with impunity, so in Russia if a Cossak kills a Georgian, the officers try to set up a theory of self-defence, on behalf of the murderer and he is released as not guilty. Mysterious are the ways of civilized nations!

DAINIK,  
June 25th, 1885.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

24. The *Paridarshak*, of the 14th June, says that when the Rajah of Jaintia was at Sylhet for education, Mr. Johnson tried his best to make him comfortable. Why was not the same attention paid to Kumudesvara of Assam? The reason appears to be that Government had to pay his expenses, while the expenses of other minors are paid by their guardians.

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 14th, 1885.

Mr. Campbell, the late Deputy Commissioner of Gauhati, was a well-wisher of the Assam family. He tried his best to have the young man educated at Gauhati, but the Chief Commissioner was opposed to the idea.

Two small huts were built in the hotel at Sylhet for the residence of Kumudesvara. These were considered by him as uninhabitable. A boy died of cholera in the hotel. Kumudesvara was very much afraid at it, and asked his mother to write to the Chief Commissioner about it.

Some respectable residents of Shillong applied to the Chief Commissioner to have Kumudesvara educated at that place, but their application was not granted.



The authorities were requested not to take Kumudesvara to Sylhet before the summer vacation. But they did not comply with the request. The Deputy Commissioner ordered that if Kumudesvara did not go to the hotel of his own accord, he should be forced to go there with the help of the constables. Mr. Pope and the Civil Surgeon went to the hut after the death of Kumudesvara, and they have both pronounced it to be uninhabitable, and they have both expressed their regret that he was compelled to live in such a place.

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 14th, 1885.

The Entrance Examination.

25. The same paper says that the result of the Entrance Examination of the present year has been very bad for three reasons:—

1. The time for examination having been fixed in the hot season, the candidates could not read with assiduity.
2. The questions were very difficult.
3. There was great mismanagement in the Registrar's office. Mr. Tawney was an experienced Registrar. His successor is not able and experienced like him.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 15th, 1885.

Famine in Bengal.

26. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 15th June, says that it is a matter of great regret that the Government is indifferent to the sufferings of the people caused by scarcity of food. The newspapers and associations are troubling Government on this subject. Government should not be displeased with their conduct because they are not hostile to it.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 16th, 1885

The volunteering movement.

27. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 16th June, says that the natives are extremely anxious for enrolment as volunteers. They are ready to lay down their lives in the field of battle, but the Government does not trust them because they are natives. It is a misfortune that natives cannot please their rulers even by enormous sacrifices. The writer advises his countrymen to give up the idea of enrolment, for this is likely to create ill-feeling between natives and Europeans. They have thousands of other ways of showing their loyalty. Their loyalty is proverbial.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Burdwan water-works.

28. Referring to the water-works in Burdwan, the same paper asks, from what place does the water come to the clearwater-reservoir by a process of percolation, and whether this process will not in future poison the water of the reservoir (?) Smell of tar is perceived in many places in the pipe water. How long will this smell continue?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

29. The same paper is glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the construction of the Tarakesvara-Selimabad Railway, and has asked the Government of India for permission to commence the survey works. The railway will not cost much to Government, for a few rich men among the natives have undertaken its construction. If Government does not sanction their proposal, their spirit will be damped to a very great extent.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Scarcity of food and water at Khano.

30. A correspondent of the same paper says that he has inspected several villages in the Buddud thanna. The scarcity both of food and water is becoming more and more severe. For several years past the rainfall has not been sufficient at Khano. There was a small produce last year. The zemindars tried to realise their rents, and the raiyats resisted. This led to several criminal prosecutions.

SAHACHAR,  
June 17th, 1885.

Natives as volunteers.

31. The *Sahachar*, of the 17th June, says that it is no common advantage to have volunteers who will work gratis. The European volunteers are birds



of the passage. It is not to be expected that they will gladly go from Calcutta to Quetta and Mian Mir to do military service. Is it not true that many Anglo-Indians have enrolled themselves as volunteers merely because they will be able to hunt and enjoy pic-nics in the mofussil at the public cost(?) But Indian volunteers will be ready to go to any part of the country whatever. Lord Dufferin has committed a sad mistake by refusing to enrol natives as volunteers. The whole world has seen that the English Government is not prepared to trust natives even when they have shown an earnest desire to defend the Indian Empire of the English.

32. Referring to the running of trains on the Eastern Bengal Railway the same paper says that at first the first train left Sealdah at 8-10 A. M., and the last train would reach the station at 6-30 P. M.

Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

SAHACHAR,  
June 17th, 1885.

This arrangement was very convenient to passengers. Many passengers go daily to the Law Courts of Baraset. As formerly a train would leave Sealdah at 7-10 A. M. and another at 10-30 A. M., and as the last train would leave Baraset at 5-30 P. M. these passengers had sufficient time to dine and consult with their pleaders at Baraset. As there was the 10-30 train, many persons could reach the courts in proper time without starting by the earlier train. The writer does not object to the discontinuance of the 10-30 train, as this has been done owing to want of sufficient goods. But had the present Manager of the Railway, Colonel Gordon, possessed half the ability of Mr. Franklin Prestage, he would have obtained for transport by railway goods from such large mercantile places as Baduria. Colonel Gordon ordered that the last train should start from Baraset at 3-30 P. M. This arrangement was very inconvenient to passengers. Many complained of this arrangement. Upon these complaints, the time for the leaving of the train has been fixed at 2-20 P. M. This shows Colonel Gordon's want of business capacity. He moreover belongs to the Scottish race, the members of which are not very friendly towards Indians. The writer recommends that the first train should leave Sealdah either at 7 or 7-30 A. M., and that the last train should reach that station at 6 P. M. There are some European officers who delight and glory in tormenting natives. To what other motive can Colonel Gordon's refusal of the prayer of passengers for the starting of the last train from Baraset at 5-30 P. M. be attributed? Colonel Gordon is unfit for his post. Such posts should not be given to military men. Men are saying after experience that he is far inferior to Baboo Ramgoti Mukerjee as a Manager. But as Colonel Gordon is a Scotchman, and a military officer, all his offences, it seems, are deserving of pardon. What would have Government done if a native officer had been guilty of causing so much inconvenience to the public? The writer earnestly entreats the Lieutenant-Governor to tell Colonel Gordon to look to the convenience of the public. The writer hopes that Sir Rivers Thompson will not refuse to do this small favour.

33. The same paper says that India may be injured owing to the change of Ministry. The writer is not

SAHACHAR.

India and change of Ministry.

sure that Lord Salisbury may not destroy the peace established by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone enjoyed the confidence of Russia. But Lord Salisbury does not enjoy the confidence of Russia and other European powers. If Lord Randolph Churchill, whose opinions about India have alarmed Indians, and who has distinctly said in England that there is no distress in India, becomes Secretary of State for India, Indians will have to suffer much. The Anglo-Indians are rejoicing at the fall of the Liberal Ministry. But there is no probability that the Tory Ministry, however hostile they may be to Indians, will venture to reverse the public measures of Lord Ripon. Even the Conservatives have come to perceive that political



life has been awakened among Indians. But it is certain that obstacles will be placed in the way of the progress of India under the Tory Ministry. Lord Dufferin will not surely obtain the assistance of the Tory Ministers in making those improvements in which he would have been assisted by the Liberal Ministers.

SAHACHAR.  
June 17th, 1885.

34. The same paper, referring to the statement of Government that not a single man has died of either starvation or fever in Khargram in contradiction of the statement made by the correspondent of the *Bangabási*, who said that 31 persons had died of starvation there, says that it cannot believe that the officials could make enquiries about the matter all over such an extensive thana as Khargram. It is very strange if even a single person has not died in that thana.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
June 18th, 1885.

35. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 18th June, is very sorry to hear of the wretched condition of the people of Beerbhoom, and of the miserable way in which relief is being given to them. Half a seer of rice is not enough for the maintenance of poor families. Yet such is the provision made by Government for labourers. The condition of those who cannot work can better be imagined than described. The writer asks Sir Rivers Thompson to change the present system of conducting the relief operations, and to be a little more liberal in granting relief.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
June 18th, 1885.

36. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 18th June, refers to the telegram sent to the Lieutenant-Governor by the correspondent of the *Bangabási* newspaper on the subject of deaths from starvation in Khargram in the Moorshedabad district, and His Honor's resolution thereon. The Editor condemns the want of care and discrimination shown by the correspondent of the *Bangabási*, and draws the attention of the readers to the letter published by him from Pundit Ram Kumar Vidyaratna about the existence of severe distress in Khargram. The Pundit, although he does not speak of any deaths from starvation in Khargram, nevertheless refers to the severe distress which exists among the inhabitants of that village. The Editor hopes that His Honor's anger at the conduct of the correspondent of the *Bangabási* will not lead him to refuse necessary relief to the sufferers.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 19th, 1885.

37. The *Education Gazette*, of the 19th June, says that the result of the University Entrance Examination for the year 1885 is very disappointing. Though the students had eighteen months to prepare for the examination, still not more than one-third of the whole number of candidates has passed. The result is said by some to be the poorest since the establishment of the University. Whatever may be the reason, many excellent students have been plucked. The heat was intense at the time, which was a serious inconvenience to many. It would be unfair to detain the unsuccessful candidates for one year more. The writer therefore considers that a supplementary examination should be held in the same way as was done last year for the First Arts and B.A. Examinations. The University authorities should take this matter into their consideration.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

38. The same paper says that if the Conservatives come to power, Lord Randolph Churchill will become the Secretary of State for India. His ideas about India are good. His appointment is likely to prove beneficial for India.

PATAKA,  
June 19th, 1885.

39. The *Patākā*, of the 19th June, is sorry that the publication of an Uriya paper of 15 years' standing has been stopped, because it wrote against the local Education Department. The Editor would have been glad if, instead of



stopping the publication of the paper, the authorities had simply ordered that it should not write against the Department.

40. The same paper says that since good machines have not yet been invented in India, and since the mills, &c., in the country are in an undeveloped state, the

The abolition of the import duties.

import duties upon English cotton goods should not have been abolished. Had not India been a conquered country, such a thing would not have been done. Had the English shown such respect for free trade principles in their own country as they have done in India, their sincere respect for that principle would have been proved. But as an example of how England has adopted protective measures for the sale of English goods, it may be mentioned that when the manufacture of cotton goods was in its infancy, it was ruled that no person in England should be able to use imported cotton goods. To secure the sale of country goods, Germany, Russia, and America levy duties upon Manchester cotton goods. Owing to the competition of Manchester cotton goods, the manufacture of cloths in India is about to be destroyed. In this way the Indians are becoming impoverished, and are suffering from distress. Mr. Hyndeman has proved that famines in India are due to the fact that men and women cannot save the money to buy food.

PATAKA,  
June 19th, 1885.

41. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 19th June, publishes an extract from a letter, in which the people of the sub-division of Bagirhat complain of the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate and the Sub-Deputy

The Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Baghirat in Khulna.

Magistrate of the place. They say that they have complained to the Magistrate and to the Commissioner, but in vain. They have complained to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the *Prája Bandhu*. If the Lieutenant-Governor does not punish the offending officials, they will lay their complaint before the Viceroy. If disappointed even there, they will themselves punish the officers in question.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
June 19th, 1885.

42. A correspondent of the same paper complains that there are no trees in the compound of the Munsif's cutcherry at Nilphamari. People suffer greatly from the heat in the summer and the rains in the rainy season. The writer asks the authorities to plant trees and to erect a few sheds in the compound.

The Nilphamari Munsifi.

PRAJABANDHU.

43. In referring to the Chaki-Talapatra case of Berhampore, the *Arya Darpan*, of the 19th June, says that the officers concerned in the case have lost respect of the people by their conduct under the influence of liquor. They should not be allowed to hold the high position which they now occupy. Will not Government make an enquiry into the character of these two men?

The Chaki-Talapatra case of Berhampore.

ARYA DARPAN,  
June 19th, 1885.

44. In referring to a letter published in the *Indian Mirror*, complaining of the damages done to the watermelon crop in Fureedpore by wild boars, which cannot be restrained for want of arms, the same paper says that by passing the Arms Act, the government of Lord Lytton has prepared the way for the ruin of the country.

The effects of the Arms Act.

ARYA DARPAN.

45. The same paper considers the punishment inflicted on Upendra Nath for publishing an obscene work to be adequate. But there are other obscene works sold in the bazar. The writer has seen some of them. Some of these are more obscene than the one whose publisher has just been punished. The writer knows that one or two of these have reached the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. There are obscene pictures, too, which are being sold in the bazar.

Obscene publications.

ARYA DARPAN.

46. The *Pratikár*, of the 19th June, is glad to hear from a friend that Mr. Beadon, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, is an excellent man, and he is doing his best to promote the education of the people in his district.

Mr. Beadon, the Magistrate of Dinagepore.

PRATIKAR,  
June 19th, 1885.



PARTIKAR,  
June 19th, 1885.

47. The same paper says that it is becoming almost a geometrical axiom that the Magistrate of Kishnagore must be whimsical. Mr. Hopkins, the new Magistrate of that place, is already notorious for his whims. He says that he has been sent to Kishnagore to put it right. He has already come into collision with a mukhtear. The writer would be happy to see him assume a quiet attitude.

PRATIKAR.

48. The same paper says that two native jurors found Mr. Hext and Mr. Bragg guilty. But in this sinful country there is no hope of getting justice. The culprits

were allowed seats in the court. They did not engage any pleaders. They have been released by their own countrymen. It is true that the natives are suffering all sorts of oppression, but Government will find it difficult to clear itself before God.

PRATIKAR.

49. The same paper says that if public expenses are to be reduced, the policy of making appointments and of fixing the salaries of officers must be entirely changed.

Natives should be more largely employed where there are now highly-paid Europeans. The abolition of a few clerkships will not do. In those cases in which the appointment of Europeans cannot be helped, they should receive remunerations at a reasonable rate.

PRATIKAR.

50. The same paper says that Government gets nearly a crore of rupees from the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Beerbhoom. Those that pay this

large sum to Government are starving. This really arouses ill feeling against Government. All the people are not in want. About 10 to 12 lakhs of men are in want. Government should give a portion of what it receives from them at this critical time. Otherwise it will be responsible for their lives.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
June 19th, 1885.

51. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 19th June, says that Mr. Griffiths, the new Registrar of the Calcutta University, deserves the thanks of the students for publishing the results of the examinations in a very short time. But the result of the Entrance Examination has been very unsatisfactory. The students complain of the examination being held in the hot season. Only 1,463 students have passed out of 4,300. The writer does not understand why there has been such a large number of failures. The students had 18 months to prepare for the examination. It was of course expected that large numbers would pass. Government also promised to give a larger number of scholarships, because it entertained the same expectations. The proportion of successful candidates is generally larger in Calcutta than in the mofussil. But the very reverse is the case this year. The writer would be glad if the University authorities should hold a supplementary examination for the benefit of those candidates who have failed.

The Entrance Examination.

BANGABASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

52. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 20th June, says that Government and some wrong-headed men are very glad that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has come to learn by an enquiry conducted by the Magistrate of the district that no man has died from the effects of starvation at Khargram, and therefore the intelligence conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by Baboo Shyamlal Mookerjee, one of the famine correspondents of the *Bangabasi*, of the death of 31 men there is false. The Lieutenant-Governor has published a resolution on the subject, but Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerji has gone to Khargram to ascertain the facts.

The *Bangabāsi* and Government.

BANGABASI.

53. The same paper says that scarcity of water has been felt at Banpur in Howrah, at Bainchi and other large villages in Hooghly, at Banagram in Jessore,

Scarcity of water.



at Berhampore and in twenty villages in the vicinity, at Subarnakhali and Bharua in Mymensingh, at Maugach'hgram in Nuddea, at Jagadanandpore, Palahati, Ber, Napara, and other places in Cutwa, and at Maigram, Yadpore, Janachak, in Jahanabad thanna in Hooghly. Government is content with paying Rs. 10,000 in Beerbhoom. What will become of the other places? It is in a great measure certain that the want of drinking water is the principal cause of cholera.

BANGABASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

Imprisonment for debt.

54. The same paper says that in most of the civilized and even in many half-civilized countries the system of imprisonment for debts has been abolished. Even where it exists, minors, women, and old men are exempted. In many countries one who is unable to pay his debts has not to go to jail, but one who tries to cheat is punished according to the Penal Code. It is disgraceful that such a system should still be allowed to remain in India. The law that exist on this subject in this country is not less rigorous than that of any other country.

The famine and the Government.

SANJIVANI,  
June 19th, 1885.

55. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th June, says that the *Hindu Patriot*, the organ of a section of the zemindar class, has shaken off its lethargy. It has got the impression that famine has really made its appearance in the Burdwan Division, and it has at once begun to abuse Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Beames, and other officers. The *Patriot* is angry, because Government is indifferent to the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, and does not believe the representations made on the subject by the vernacular newspapers, and because the provision it has made for relief is very inadequate. There is another reason why the *Patriot* is annoyed. It says that Government should alone help the famine-stricken: it should not depend on private charity for the work of relief. The writer says that he is not a flatterer of Government, and he considers that truth should always be told, and the truth is that Government is not indifferent. It is not true that Government is deaf to the remonstrances of the press. When the *Patriot* was deeply engaged in the Rent Bill agitation, Baboo Dwarka Nath Ganguli, the representative of the Indian Association, and Baboo Umapada Rai, the special correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, were sent to the famine districts. As soon as they telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor what they saw, he went personally to the spot, and ordered that two lakhs of rupees should be spent as soon as the famine commenced, and the construction of the Sitarampore-Nagpore Railway should be taken in hand to afford occupation to starving people. This is not a sign of the indifference of Government. The writer is indignant at the conduct of those correspondents of newspapers who are bent upon creating a sensation, and who go to the famine districts in palanquins. These men published stories of sufferings which made Mr. Coxhead and others to ascertain the truth of the accounts which were published by them. It was found that large superstructures of falsehood had been built on a very slight foundation of fact. Mr. Coxhead and others began to distrust these correspondents, and made reports to Government, which made it cautious. It is not necessary to go very far. Only the other day a correspondent telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor that famine is raging in Khargram, and that 31 persons have died of starvation. Pundit Ram Kumar Vidyaratna, of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, at once went to relieve distress in Khargram, and came to learn that only 10 persons had died in the village. Some of them were suffering from malaria for a long time, and their death was accelerated by want of proper nourishment. Two or three of them died of disease and starvation. They did not get anything to eat for three or four days before their death. Government instituted an enquiry, and it has been found out that the account given by the correspondent is



exaggerated. Government is doing something to relieve distress in Nalhati from March last. It began with Rs. 25 per week, and it is now giving Rs. 500. Government was aware that the severity of the famine would increase from Ashar. It had therefore sent the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division to inspect the affected districts. He has been convinced that famine has made its appearance. The writer is glad to learn the gist of his conversation with Pandit Ramkumar Vidyaratna. He hopes that Government would take measures to relieve distress. The writer expects much from the *Patriot* and from the zemindars whose donations never come below Rs. 1,000. Government pays two pice to each needy male adult in the affected districts. The *Statesman* and the *Patriot* object to this. But their objection proceeds from ignorance. Half a seer of rice can be had for two pice, and half a seer of rice is sufficient for one meal. The writer has some knowledge of these matters. It would have been well if Government had paid more than two pice, but two pice is not an insufficient provision. Sir Richard Temple incurred great odium for paying four pice in Madras, but it should at the same time be remembered that two pice will procure at Beerbhoom a larger quantity of grain than what could have been procured in Madras with four pice in those days. The *Hindoo Patriot* is under the impression that it is the duty of the Government to save life in famine. But the writer says that the way in which Government grants relief makes it unacceptable to many, such as females and persons of respectability, who would rather embrace death than resort to the annachhatras.

SANJIVANI,  
June 19th, 1885.

56. The same paper is glad to notice that Maharaja of Durbhunga has granted remission of rent to the extent of 25 per cent. in one of the seven circles into which his extensive zemindari is divided. This will reduce his income by Rs. 2,35,000. He personally inspected the condition of the people, and granted the abovementioned remissions. He is thinking of granting remission in other circles also.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper learns from a correspondent that at about 10 o'clock at night, on the 28th of May, the sub-divisional officer of Rajmehal, the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Piffard, and Mr. Savi were going to Udhuya. When they came to the latter place, they found several large boats laden with rice anchored in the river below the bungalow of Mr. Savi. When the boatmen found a strange vessel coming near them, they asked them who they were. Failing to hear the reply they gave, the boatmen thought them to be "Sirkatta," and pushed their boat off with long poles. A rumour was current sometime ago among the lower orders of people that their heads would be cut off. For the simple fault of pushing the boat off, Mr. Savi wanted to fire upon them. But the sub-divisional officer prevented him from doing so, and assured him that they would be punished as rebels for attacking the boat of a Magistrate. Mr. Piffard came to Rajmehal in the very same night and searched the boats with the help of the local police, beat the boatmen and arrested 75 men, 8 boys, and one blind man. The men of the first four boats were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The writer wants to know under what law and under what section of it were these men punished, and who will be responsible for the damages done to and the detention of these boats. In cases between natives and Europeans such things generally happen.

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that the scarcity of water has become very severe in Bengal. It is the duty of Government of course to remove it. But the writer says that the zemindars are also responsible for it. The history of the

Scarcity of water.



permanent settlement conclusively proves the responsibility of the zemindars. But the zemindars are not willing to take the responsibility of removing the scarcity of water at the present moment. Government made the Decennial Settlement permanent with the view of increasing the comforts of the people. Did they attain their object, scarcity of water would not now stare the people in the face.

59. A correspondent of the *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 20th June, complains of the ravages committed by tigers at Jagati. The tigers used to attack goats and sheep, but now-a-days they attack men. One man has been killed at Jagati. A Mahomedan of Udibari has been seriously wounded. The people have been disarmed under the English rule. These ravages cannot be checked unless Government attends to the matter.

Tigers at Jagati.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
June 20th, 1885.

60. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 20th June, says that if false accounts of the scarcity like that of the special correspondent of the *Bangabasi* are published the

Famine in Bengal.

BHARAT BASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

result will be that those who are really in want will not get relief. Mr. Coxhead and other officers have proved that famine has made its appearance in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Bankoora. Even the Lieutenant-Governor cannot deny the existence of famine. Government is trying to relieve people at the rate of two pice per head. Messrs. Thompson, Beames, Taylor, and Cox are the originators of this inhuman scheme of relief. An attempt should be made to save the lives that are likely to be lost by half feeding during the operation of this system of relief. The writer implores the Lieutenant-Governor not to kill his countrymen by making them starve. Let him not kill his subjects because some correspondents of newspapers have behaved foolishly. Do not the correspondents of English papers in England suppress truth? Mr. Thompson's friend, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, sends garbled accounts, but he never rebukes his friend for it.

61. The same paper is very thankful to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for giving his opinion in favour of the volunteering movement. The writer has come to learn from a trustworthy source that a resolution on the subject will soon appear in the *Gazette of India*. But no resolution has yet appeared. This has filled the writer with alarm. The English papers have assumed a tone which is calculated to increase the alarm. The *Pioneer* expressed itself so me time ago in favour of the movement. It cannot alter its tone, but it feels satisfied that the movement has come to a close. The *Planter's Gazette* has written in very rude terms on the subject. There is no Ilbert Bill agitation now. Why then use such language? Who are guilty this time, the native newspapers or the English newspapers? Does it look well for these newspapers to assume a rude tone when the people are expressing their loyalty from one end of the country to the other?

The volunteering movement.

BHARAT BASI.

62. The same paper says that a subject race has various grounds of complaint. Trampled under the foot of foreigners, and their persons lacerated, the natives have nothing to do but to weep. The writer does not know whether the natives of India ever lived in happier times than the present. What are the wants of the natives under the English rule? If the English only reflect they can understand what these wants are, and they can remedy them if they only understand them. It cannot be denied that English education alone has opened the eyes of the natives to these wants. But will the English stop after opening their eyes to their wants?

The cause of complaint.

BHARAT BASI.

63. Anent the Chaki-Talapatra case of Berhampore, the same paper remarks that if drunkenness in a Judge can be regarded as a disgrace to the Bench, the

The Chaki-Talapatra case.

BHARAT BASI.



highest Bench in the land may be said to be under disgrace. If the Sub-Judge had been drunk on the bench, it could be said that he had disgraced the Bench. The Sub-Judge has been very well punished for his drunkenness. He should be dismissed if his judgments are bad. But if he is to be dismissed for drunkenness, the same course should be followed in the case of the Judges of the High Court too. An insignificant cook or a keeper of a grog-shop has complained against a Sub-Judge. The writer does not like to fathom the motive which led him to file the complaint. It appears to him that there is some secret in it.

BHARAT BASI,  
June 20th, 1885.

64. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a booking-clerk at the Khoorda station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, which has a large passenger traffic. The station-master, who is also the booking-clerk, has to close the booking office in train time, and to remain on the platform. This causes serious inconvenience. The writer is of opinion that the appointment of a booking-clerk will remove it effectually.

BHARAT BASI.

65. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Shaldanga in Julpigoree, says that Government has done wrong by introducing the system of farming cattle pounds. Government is realising a large revenue it is true; but the poor people are put to much difficulty. The farmer of the Shaldanga pound exacts money by reprehensible means. He realises fines at higher rate than what is fixed by Government. He pays a commission to those who bring animals to the pound. He often takes six annas where the fine is fixed at four annas.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
June 20th, 1885.

66. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 20th June, hears from a friend at Gopalpore, in Burdwan, that the condition of the lower class people is wretched indeed. Many are dying from want of food. Many are abandoning their villages. People have to get their drinking water from a long distance, in carts. Poor people who cannot get water from a distance, contract diseases by using poisonous water. Cholera is raging at Gopalpore with such virulence that people are sending their families to distant villages. The relief granted by Government is not adequate, and many are dying from want of adequate provision. The rulers of the country are enjoying the cool breeze of the hills at such a time.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 21st, 1885.

67. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 21st June, says that if the Government is not inclined to enrol natives as volunteers, it should say so in plain terms. It is not proper to raise hopes and then to disappoint them. It rends the heart to think that the people are ready to sacrifice their lives for Government, and still Government does not trust them.

SADHARANI,  
June 21st, 1885.

68. The *Sādhārani*, of the 21st June, says that it is rumoured that Government intends to appoint natives of respectable families at once as captains, &c., in the army. It is gratifying to see that Government has now understood that eternal distrust of natives will produce evil consequences. But the *Civil and Military Gazette* is greatly alarmed to hear of this intention of Government. It says that Government is imitating in this matter Russia, the appointment by whom of conquered subjects as generals is according to it an ill-advised act. The *Gazette* advises Government to keep the new native officers, if it should appoint any, busy on the frontier, and warns it that they will either conspire against Government, or the troops under them will become worthless if that precaution is not taken. The *Gazette* has probably given the above advice under the impression that natives of rich families will get tired and resign their offices if they have to travel constantly.



But lest even this should not deter the hardy Sikh Sardars and Rajputs nobles, the *Gazette* says that the appointment of natives to all the offices in the native army will amount to making the native army over to native nobles. That Anglo-Indians distrust natives is proved by such writings as these. It is not easy to see why natives are still distrusted. The English distrust natives because they have not treated the latter in such a manner that they can expect loyalty from them. But the *Gazette* admits that great injustice is done to the native soldiers in the matter of promotion. It says:—"We must admit that the present system of promoting the sepoy to be subadar, after perhaps quite 30 years of service, is as bad as bad can be. It is surprising that the native army can fight or evince any discipline under so bad a system."

69. The same paper says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* apprehends that the native troops will some day or other rebel under the leadership of native subadars, and has reproached the English officers for not acquainting themselves with the secret doings of the native troops. The appointment of native commissioned officers also will not remove the danger, as they also may rebel with the native troops after coming in contact with them. The *Gazette* says that native troops have self-respect merely because they serve under English officers. Such is the opinion of the *Gazette* about the native troops in the event of the rebellion at the time of the Mutiny, it is doubtful whether the English Government could have maintained India. The *Gazette* also says that native gentlemen, if appointed as commissioned officers, will not be able to do the monotonous antonment work and the work of parade. The writer says that, in the same manner, when natives had not been appointed drivers on railways, Englishmen used to say that natives would not be able to discharge the duties of driver, and that they would fall asleep while driving trains. But now the work of drivers on some State Railways are being conducted entirely by natives. In the same manner there is no doubt that natives, if appointed as officers in the army, will be able to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. The *Gazette* has, however, advised Government to make a trial. It has done so merely for the sake of its reputation, because it knows that Government would most probably do so even if it did not recommend such a course.

SADHARANI,  
June 21st, 1885.

70. The same paper says that redress of grievances cannot be obtained from Parliament without the formation of a party in it. India would have greatly benefited if there had been an Indian Party in Parliament. The true friend of natives, Lord Ripon, intends to form an Indian Party in Parliament. He has entrusted this work to the good Mr. Hume, who is the adopted son of India. Mr. Hume will soon go to England with a few Indians for that purpose. Will not Mr. Bright accept the leadership of the new Indian party?

SADHARANI.

71. A correspondent of the same paper says that houses are burning almost every day in the village of Jayanagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs. The local police has not been able to trace even one of these cases of incendiarism to its cause. Many of the police officers in the village have been there for a long time. Some of them have their houses or father-in-law's in the village. These men should be soon transferred.

SADHARANI.

72. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 22nd June, says that so long as a representative system of Government is not introduced into India, it will be comparatively

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 22nd, 1885.

Incendiarism in Jainagore and the transfer of local police officers.

India and the next general election.



happier if the number of liberals in Parliament be large. For this reason Indians are rejoicing at the approach of the general election, in which it is almost certain that a larger number of liberals will be returned as members than at the last election. There is another reason for rejoicing at the approach of the general election. There are reasons to hope that Baboo Lalmohun Ghose will be returned as a member of Parliament at the next election. Hopes have also been awakened in the writer's mind by the *Pioneer's* statement that Mr. Allen Hume will try to enter Parliament for the benefit of India, and that he will take some able and educated Indians to England and try to get them returned as members of Parliament. The writer does not think that Mr. Hume's efforts will be entirely fruitless.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 22nd, 1885.

73. The same paper says that the new Conservative Ministers are far inferior in ability to the Liberal Ministers. Indeed, it may be said that there are no able men among the Conservatives.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

74. The same paper thinks that Government should keep no connection with railways. The government of Lord Ripon desired to sever that connection.

But Government will have to maintain its connection with the railways. It will have also to construct railways from a fear of Russia. The sum of Rs. 4,38,20,000 has been sanctioned this year for the construction of railways on the frontier and in the Punjab, besides Rs. 39,80,000 for Railway survey. The whole sum will have to be paid by poor India. But this is not all. The Railway Committee in Parliament has recommended, with the view of pleasing English merchants, that India should borrow by the year 1890 Rs. 20,50,00,000 for the extension of railways.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

75. The same paper says that hardly has the Conservative Ministry entered upon office, when the *Englishman* is recommending a reversal of the policy adopted by Lord Ripon. It has recommended the re-imposition of the Press Act, and found fault with the measure of self-government. But the *Englishman's* hopes will not be fulfilled. The Conservative Ministry will never alter the policy of self-government, which was inaugurated by the Tory Viceroy, Lord Mayo. Nor will any Ministry now venture to gag the native press alone.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

76. The same paper says that the number of coolie emigrants to Assam is increasing rapidly. There is no doubt that this is due to the new Coolie Emigration Act. The new Act has diminished the power of the officials, and has increased that of the coolie recruiters. Consequently the recruiting of coolies has become very easy.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

77. The same paper says that it does not disbelieve the rumour that Lord Dufferin will not permit natives to enter the volunteer corps. The fate of the Ilbert Bill has proved that no Viceroy can act against the wishes of the Anglo-Indians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

78. The same paper says that when Act XIII of 1859 was passed there was no such Act as the Coolie Act of 1882. It was also distinctly stated in the preamble of that Act that it had been framed to prevent breaches of contract by labourers in the presidency towns alone. If that Act be applied to the coolies in Assam and Cachar, there will be no limit to oppression. For that reason a competent Assistant Commissioner of Assam did not allow a local planter to take the assistance of that Act. But the High Court has decided that that Act will apply to the coolies in Cachar. The coolies have been tied hand and foot by the Coolie Act of 1882. Still the coolies are to be oppressed with



Act XIII of 1859. The writer hopes that the Assam Government will have the question decided by a full bench of the High Court. If the Judges are tied hand and foot by the wording of the law, the Coolie Act of 1882 should be speedily amended.

79. The same paper says that Lord Salisbury has done a very bad thing in appointing Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India. Tory papers, like the *Mail* and the *Times*, also are finding fault with the appointment. The appointment has not only dissatisfied but alarmed Indians. But the Anglo-Indians are very glad at the appointment. The writer does not agree with those who think that Lord Dufferin will refuse to work under that hotheaded and impertinent Tory Lord. He thinks that Lord Dufferin will defer resigning at least till the general election.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 22nd, 1885.

80. The same paper says that the Municipal Commissioners had decided that the Vice-Chairman should do the duty of the Chairman during Mr. Harrison's absence on leave. This decision also met with the approbation of the rate-payers. But the *Englishman* says that Government will appoint Mr. Bourdillon to act as the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The writer is aware that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta will not be allowed to discharge their duties in an independent manner under Sir Rivers Thompson.

NAVAVIBHAKRA.

31. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson's reproof of Mr. Baker, the Assistant Police Superintendent of Serampore, in a letter to the Commissioner of Burdwan, is worthy of his high office. Much mischief may be prevented if haughty English officials are dealt with in this way.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

82. The same paper complains of the prevalence of thefts in Belgharia, Sodepore, Khurdah, Panihati, and adjacent villages. Wicked men are committing robberies in Panihati just after twilight. The police is not shewing any signs of activity. This is disgraceful.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

83. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 22nd June, says that the German who was recently charged with murder before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In the course of his address, the Barrister, Mr. M. Ghosh, referred at some length to the undue sympathy which had been shown to the European defendant by the European Magistrate and the European Inspector of Police. When Mr. Ghosh was doing this, the Judge, Mr. Tayler, hung down his head through shame. This fact has raised Mr. Tayler in the estimation of the Editor even higher than Mr. Ghosh, who so ably dwelt upon the improper conduct of the Police and the Magistrate. What was said by Mr. Ghosh might have been said by many other natives also under similar circumstances, but it is rarely that one hears of a European Judge in this country feeling ashamed to learn of any instance of undue favour shewn by the Magistrate or Police to a European offender. Of course, it is not meant to be said that Englishmen in this country totally lack the sense of justice or the feeling of kindness, but it is a fact that not a few Englishmen in India throw overboard all justice and generosity as soon as they find that a European has been brought to trial, no matter whether that European has committed a murder or a rape. In the next case of Sibsaur, the European defendants who had, even on their own admission, been guilty of such careless driving that a boy had met his death in consequence, seated themselves during their trial by the side of the Judge and shewed the most perfect unconcern with the matter of the trial. Similar cases occur frequently in the country. Recently at

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1885.



Dacca the European engineer, who had causelessly killed a native, was let off with a nominal punishment. The man did not lose his position in the European community, or come to be looked upon with contempt. Nor did Government punish him in any way for what he had done; nay on the contrary, it transferred him to a better place. Justice was not done in the Francis' case. At his discharge Francis received the sympathy of Anglo-Indian newspapers, and Europeans raised a subscription to help him. The same thing was seen in the case of Mr. Walker, of Purneah. Under these circumstances, the fact of the Sessions Judge of Burdwan betraying a feeling of shame at the reference by Mr. Ghosh to the improper conduct of the Magistrate and the Police towards the German offender cannot but excite surprise.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1885.

84. The same paper refers to the programme of business which the great meeting of the ryots at Jhikargacha proposed to go through on the 20th June.

The Jhikargacha Meeting.

The objects which the promoters of the meeting set before themselves were to direct the attention of Government to the poverty of the people of India; to thank Government for its successful efforts to avert war with Russia; to deprecate the proposal to burden the people of India with the costs of the Indian frontier defences; to ask the Secretary of State for India to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill in an amended form, inasmuch as in its present form the measure is likely to prove extremely injurious to the ryots; and to ask Government to remove the widely-prevalent scarcity of water in the country. The Editor remarks that it would be a good thing if all promoters of native public amusements in this country followed the example which has been just set to them at Jhikargacha.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

85. The same paper says that the advance of Russia to the neighbourhood of India has been productive of one advantage, namely, that the authorities have at length come to see that by destroying the valour of Indians they have not strengthened but weakened the British Empire. In a recent article, written by him, Sir Richard Temple has attributed this result to the existence of peace, improvement of agriculture, and the expansion of internal trade owing to increased facilities of communication under the British Government. Owing to this cause, Sir Richard adds, natives do not shew willingness to enter the army. But these reasons, though they may be sufficient to explain the unwillingness of natives to enter the army on the low pay that is granted to them, do not account for the decrease of their strength and martial spirit. Improvement in the condition of a people instead of impairing their valour rather enables them to attain to increased strength and energy. That agriculture has improved under British rule must be admitted, but it is not perhaps true that this has led to an improvement in the condition of the people. An agricultural population is always poor. Under British rule agriculture has improved, but trade and manufacturing industries have been destroyed. Taxation has increased, but the proceeds of the taxes are mostly spent in foreign countries. For these reasons, in spite of some improvement in agriculture, the country has not escaped poverty. Even among the agriculturists, except among the cultivators of Bengal, there has been no improvement of their condition. In a country where famines are perennial, and the loss of one crop results in widespread distress, although the people are accustomed to live upon the simplest fare, it cannot be said that agriculture has done much for them. It is the diminution of valour that accounts for the unwillingness of natives of India to enter the army. The rulers have always carried on the administration of this country, keeping one object in view, namely, that natives may not acquire such strength as



may enable them to achieve their independence by subverting British rule and to destroy the prestige of Anglo-Indians. For this purpose Government is anxious not to allow the people of India to become wealthy or powerful. It will now probably seek to increase the strength of Indians, but its efforts in this behalf will not be successful until the system of administration is changed, natives are looked upon in the same light as Anglo-Indians, increased pay is given to native soldiers, and respectable natives are allowed admission into the volunteer corps.

86. The same paper learns from a correspondent writing from Allahabad that a planter, named Colliss, went with his son on a hunting excursion to a village, and that a quarrel broke out between them and the villagers. It is said that the villagers attacked them. Upon this the planter fired upon the villagers. Two villagers have been so severely wounded that they are on the verge of death. Cases of Europeans killing and wounding natives have become so common that the writer is not surprised at this occurrence. The writer can well anticipate the judgment that will be passed upon the two Europeans. So long as guilty Europeans are not adequately punished, such occurrences will not cease to take place.

87. The same paper complains that the Lieutenant-Governor, after having taken no notice of the commission of grave offences by Mr. Baker on three occasions, has threatened Mr. Baker with punishment in the event of his being found guilty of another offence.

88. Baboo Nagendranath Sen Gupta, writing to the *Samaya*, of the 22nd June, from Senbati, Culna, says that the delay in delivering letters from the Culna Post Office has made the writer go every day to that office to get his letters. One day on entering the office he was told to withdraw, though there were several others in the office who remained where they were. Some time ago people applied to the postal authorities for the appointment of an additional peon to save them from the inconvenience of a dilatory delivery. The additional man has been accordingly appointed. But he remains busy, mainly with the domestic work of the Post Master, and the public suffers the same inconvenience as before. The writer asks the authorities to save the public from such inconveniences.

89. The same paper attributes the poverty of India to the extension and facilities of foreign commerce, which, though the cause of prosperity in other countries, is draining India of everything that is valuable, giving only showy and unsubstantial things in return. And so if the people come to a resolution of never using foreign articles under any circumstances, India may become richer.

90. The same paper is glad to find that the Lieutenant-Governor has granted Rs. 10,000 for famine relief and Rs. 5,000 for tuccavi advances at an interest of Rs. 3-2 per cent. per annum. But this small sum is inadequate for the requirements of the afflicted places.

91. The *Surabhi*, of the 23rd June, says that Lord Salisbury has accepted the office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in addition to that of the Prime Minister, in order that he may carry on all negotiations with Russia himself. Lord Salisbury is a very haughty man. If he is once insulted by Russia, he will plunge into a war with her without thinking of consequences, and thus prepare the way for great sufferings of Indians. Lord Randolph Churchill who has been appointed Secretary of State for India, has given proofs of

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
May 22nd, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

SAMAYA,  
June 22nd, 1885.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SURABHI,  
June 23rd, 1885.



illiberal views regarding the administration of India in his recent speeches about India.

SURABHI.  
June 23rd, 1885.

92. The same paper says that in addition to three measures, namely, the throwing open of high offices in the army to natives, the formation of native volunteer corps, and the opening of military schools in each province for giving native youths military training, which it advised Government to adopt in a preceding issue, in order to prevent the ruin of Indians owing to the disappearance of the military spirit among them, it recommends one more, namely, the repeal of the Arms Act. The Arms Act is the taproot of the mischief, and it should be rooted out. The adoption of all these measures depends upon Government. But there is little probability that Government will leave its narrow policy and soon adopt these measures. It matters little to Government whether Indians become the prey of dogs or jackals or the Chinese. Consequently, Government will not soon adopt these measures. Continued agitation on the part of Indians is necessary for making Government adopt these measures. Other Indian races are admitted into the army. But Bengalis are completely excluded from it. Bengalis should make an agitation for admission into the army. There is another means of preventing the ruin of Indians, namely, the opening of gymnasiums all over the country and of one or more rifle clubs in each village or town.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
June 24th, 1885.

93. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 24th June, says that the cruelties in the Presidency Jail came to the notice of the Howard Society. The Society wrote to the Viceroy and to the Lieutenant-Governor to know what punishment had been inflicted on the Superintendent. Sir Rivers Thompson has replied that Mr. Beadon has received no punishment as there was no proof of any serious offence against him. This is excellent indeed! Did not his hand tremble while writing this? Is lying regarded as a part of statesmanship by Sir Rivers Thompson? Otherwise how can he, a Christian, speak a falsehood? The Penal Code prescribes serious punishment for speaking falsehood. Is not the Lieutenant-Governor bound by the law he administers? Had he been so, he would never have done so. Mr. Beadon is not the adopted child of Sir Rivers that he has been compelled to speak a falsehood for Mr. Beadon's sake.

DAINIK,  
June 24th, 1885.

94. Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerjee writing to the *Dainik*, of the 24th June, says that he will not for the present state how many have died of starvation in Khargram. But he says that the statement regarding deaths from starvation at that place made by Baboo Shyam Lal is not false or without foundation, and the house-to-house enquiry said to have been made by the Magistrate is not a fact. The way the Magistrate has conducted the enquiry cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The writer is prepared to state that famine has made its appearance in the Khargram thana and that people have died of starvation. No enquiry has been made into the circumstances of these deaths, and no one has attempted to know the condition of the people. Government has given no relief to the people. After the telegram from Khargram a relief dépôt has nominally been opened at the place, but the relief which is being given is not adequate. Only 75 men get two or four pice each. Many come from distant places to get relief, but go back disappointed.

URDU GUIDE  
June 24th, 1885;

95. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 24th June, says that though the new Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill, protested against the forcible employment of men as coolies in Benares, it cannot be expected that he will alter the Conservative policy for the benefit of India. A man so inexperi-



ced about Indian affairs as Lord Randolph Churchill should not have been appointed to an office the occupier of which has no superior to whom to give explanations.

96. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 24th June, says that if Lord

The volunteering movement.

Dufferin throws cold water on the volunteering movement, it will not do so much

harm to the natives as to the Government. The natives have begun to see plainly that the English cannot govern on the principle of equality, and that they are not prepared to grant the natives equal privileges with Europeans. It is not desirable in the interests of the English that 250 millions of men should entertain such an opinion of their rule.

97. Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerji writing to the *Dainik*, of the 25th June, asks Sir Rivers Thompson whether

Famine in Khargran.

he was aware of the probability of deaths

from starvation occurring in the Kandy sub-division, and specially in the Khargram thana. He may not have been aware of the probabilities of death, but was he not aware of the fact that relief was absolutely necessary? If not, did he not believe in the report of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th of November? Mr. Smith said:—"Employment by next March will be wanted in Goken Saktipur and a greater part of the Khargram thana, and before that time the road work will all be finished." Did the Lieutenant-Governor remember that people in Kandy would die of starvation in March?

98. The *Prabháti*, of the 25th June, says that when both the Dia-

The Diamond Harbour Railway.

mond Harbour Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway have been placed under the

same Manager, the rate of fares should also be the same in both. The number of passengers in the Diamond Harbour line is not small. The Railway authorities cannot supply carriages for all the passengers. Under such circumstances, if the rate of fares is reduced and the number of carriages increased, the Railway is not likely to be a loser. The writer thinks that if a steamer service be opened between Diamond Harbour and Culpi and between Tengrabichi hat and Khájri, the business may prove as much successful as the service between Diamond Harbour and Geñokhali.

99. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 25th June, says that the people of India have a natural right to preserve the

The volunteering movement.

peace of their country. If the English refuse

to give that right to the people they will be guilty of a great political crime. Indians are not in a position to pay the cost of the number of soldiers actually required for the preservation of peace, for already the military expenditure amounts to 20 crores. Any increase of expenditure in this direction is sure to be accompanied by serious discontent of the people; so the number of paid soldiers cannot be increased. The work of keeping the peace at home must necessarily be entrusted to the volunteers. There are 12,000 volunteers now in India, 12,000 more can be recruited from among the English and the Eurasians, but 24,000 will not do. Government will lay the axe at its own feet if it does not admit natives into the volunteer corps. If the natives are allowed to wear arms, the English will not be able to defend the empire—those who can entertain such arguments in their bad hearts should have sharp replies given to their arguments. The educated natives understand the value of English rule. They will never be hostile to it. Even if they are hostile their number is so small that no political danger can arise from them.

100. The *Dainik*, of the 26th June, says in reference to railway mismanagement that third class passengers are crowded together in the intermediate class carriages to the great annoyance of those

Railway mismanagement.

SAMACHAR CHAN-  
DRIKA,  
June 24th, 1885.

DAINIK,  
June 25th, 1885.

PRABHATI,  
June 25th, 1885.

SAMACHAR CHAN-  
DRIKA,  
June 25th, 1885.

DAINIK,  
June 26th, 1885.



who pay the higher fare for the intermediate class in the train which leaves Sealdah on Saturdays at 3-15. The carriages have become leaky. Letters in the Travelling Post Office often get drenched. Mr. Rendall, the Locomotive Superintendent, is an able man, but he does not see where the hitch lies. Unless Government orders the construction of a large number of carriages the leaky ones cannot be repaired, and the inconveniences of passengers removed.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ,  
June 11th, 1885.

101. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 11th June, points out that the Balasore district, though having a small amount of land revenue, has a large income from other sources, and argues that it should therefore be classed as a second class district, and not a third class one, as is now the case.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,  
June 6th, 1885.

102. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 6th June, gives a brief account of the annual report on the administration of the Hindole Tributary State, prepared by the Rajah and the Dewan of that State, and remarks that the State has considerably improved under the management of the present Dewan, Baboo Gobardhan Ghosal, and under the administration of the present Rajah, who seems to be very intelligent and able.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

103. The same paper, as also its contemporary the *Sebaka*, points out the necessity of opening a higher class in middle vernacular girls' schools in Orissa. The necessity for opening a higher class in middle vernacular girls' schools in Orissa. certain middle vernacular girls' schools in Orissa, where the scholarships, obtained by successful candidates in the middle vernacular scholarship examinations, may be made tenable. This the more urgent, as for want of a higher class the successful female candidates in the last examination have given up their regular course of studies.

UTKAL DARPAṆ,  
June 9th, 1885.

104. In an article headed "Reduction of expenditure," the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 9th June, goes on to make the following suggestion, and promises to make many more suggestions hereafter:—

"That the pay of the Governor-General be reduced by half. With the exception of that poor Scotch Lord Dalhousie, no Governor-General has coveted the viceregal throne for pure lucre. Even the civilian Lawrence, who worked up his way from a Joint-Magistracy at Delhi, is said to have remarked that it was not for the pay of a Viceroy, but for the opportunities which a Viceroy has for doing good that he sought to be a Viceroy. This was honest ambition, and we respect it. Canning had a competence, if not a fortune. Elgin was a Prince of the old blood. Mayo had his Irish estates. Northbrook was an English banker. Lytton inherited the fortune of a successful novelist, and was himself an Ambassador at an Eastern Court. And Ripon was one of the richest zemindars of England. Money was not an object with men like these. They came to India to rule, and whether they wielded their power, ill or well, they could have well afforded to live on their private incomes. Lord Dufferin is indeed burdened with a large family; but before coming out as Viceroy he had managed to live like a gentleman on his pay and emoluments as an Ambassador, at the Russian, and subsequently at the Turkish, Court. Viceroys are, as a rule, recruited from the ranks of the English nobility, and English nobles are generally well off. If the Duke of Buckingham, late of Madras, and Lord Reay of Bombay of the present day, can afford to live almost on a Viceregal style, on Rs. 1,20,000 a year, we cannot well understand why a Governor-General of India should not be able to live as well on the same pay. It must not be understood, however, that we mean



to say that Rs. 1,20,000 are not more than enough for any Indian official, however high his position."

Martial aspirations of natives.

writes the following :—

"The *Englishman*, of the 4th June last, advises the martial-minded natives to leave British India and enlist themselves as soldiers and officers in the Military Department of the French Government in the French possessions in India. At least we have been led to infer the above from a paragraph of that paper on the subject. This is no doubt a joke, and the worst part of it is that it adds insult to injury. The natives of India, who enjoyed high privileges, so far as military service was concerned, during the reigns of Hindu Rajas and Mahomedan Emperors, have been smarting under disgrace under the rule of Great Britain on account of their being practically excluded from that service *in toto*. Now that the Government of India are trying to discharge a duty, left long since unfulfilled, by proposing to form one or more native regiments, the *Englishman* comes forward as a counsellor, and advises the natives to migrate in a body to the French possessions, where only can they expect to join military service. We think the point of the joke may be turned, and the *Englishman* made to feel the humiliating sight of the British prestige and justice suffering by the side of the glorious French justice, which proposes to treat all the subjects of the French Government as members of a cosmopolitan constitution and a Catholic brotherhood. We hope these venomous bickerings of the Anglo-Indian papers will have no effect on the wise judgment of our beloved Viceroy."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 27th June 1885.

SEBAKA,  
June 10th, 1885.



